

STATE OF UTAH  
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Minor Industrial Permit No. **UT0025275**

In compliance with provisions of the *Utah Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated ("UCA") 1953, as amended* (the "Act"),

**THE ENSIGN-BICKFORD COMPANY**

is hereby authorized to discharge from its facility located at Spanish Fork, Utah, with one outfall located at latitude 111° 35' 21" and longitude 40° 05' 06" to receiving waters named

**SPANISH FORK RIVER**

in accordance with the discharge point, effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on June 1, 2009

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight May 31, 2014

Signed this 30th day of May, 2009

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Walter L. Baker, P.E.  
Executive Secretary  
Utah Water Quality Board

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**I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Description of Discharge Point. The authorization to discharge wastewater provided under this part is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under a UPDES permit are violations of the *Act* and may be subject to penalties under the *Act*. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge may be subject to criminal penalties as provided under the *Act*.

Outfall Number

001

Location of Discharge Outfall

Discharge to the Spanish Fork River. This discharge is located at a latitude of 111° 35' 21" and a longitude of 40° 05' 06".

- B. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum, or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by a bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.
- C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.
1. Effective DATE, and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no acute or chronic toxicity in Outfall 001 as defined in *Part V*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I. C.2* of this permit.

Effective immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

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Table 1: Effluent Limitations				
Parameter, Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
pH, S.U.	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
Nitrate-Nitrogen, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	a/
RDX, ug/L /b	NA	NA	NA	a/
Flow, cfs	NA	NA	NA	3.34
DO, mg/L	NA	NA	4.0, c/	NA
Biomonitoring, Acute & Chronic WET Testing for both species, Pass/Fail	NA	NA	NA	Acute Pass LC <sub>50</sub> Chronic Pass, IC <sub>25</sub> = 22% effluent

a/ Nitrate nitrogen and RDX limitations are based upon effluent flow ranges as indicated in the table below. The permittee is required to meet the RDX and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of the flow range associated with the highest flow rate of the month. For example, if the permittee's discharge varied during the month, but reached no higher than 2.0 cfs, then the permittee would be in the flow range of 1.68 - 2.23 cfs and the effluent would not be allowed to contain more than 0.0128 mg/L RDX or 38.7 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen for that month. The permittee is not allowed to discharge more than 3.34 cfs at any time.

b/ Analyses of RDX shall be made by the method previously approved and referenced in the statement of basis, or by any other method approved by the Executive Secretary.

c/ DO limits are only applicable during non-irrigation season (November-March)

Table 2: RDX And Nitrate-Nitrogen Limits Based On Facility Flow		
Effluent Flow Range (cfs)	Daily Maximum RDX Concentration (mg/L)	Daily Maximum Nitrate-Nitrogen Concentration (mg/L)*
0.00 - 0.56	0.0449	124.1
0.57 - 1.11	0.0236	67.6
1.12 - 1.67	0.0164	48.3
1.68 - 2.23	0.0128	38.7
2.34 - 2.79	0.0106	32.9
2.80 - 3.34	0.0092	29.1

\*Assumes an upstream (background) nitrate-nitrogen concentration of 1 mg/L.

<b>Table 3: Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements a/</b>			
Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Units
pH	Monthly	Immediate	S.U.
Nitrate Nitrogen	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
RDX	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Flow b/ c/	Hourly	Recorded	cfs
DO	Monthly	Immediate	mg/L
Biomonitoring, Acute & Chronic WET Testing for both species	Annually	Grab	Pass/Fail

- a/ See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
- b/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
- c/ If the flow in the Spanish Fork River immediately upstream of the point where this discharge enters the river drops below 12 cfs (7.8 MGD) the permittee shall cease discharging until the upstream flow again exceeds 12 cfs

2. Acute/Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

- a. *Whole Effluent Testing – Acute Toxicity.* Starting on the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall conduct annually acute static replacement toxicity tests on a composite sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at outfall 001.

The monitoring frequency for acute tests shall be yearly unless a sample is found to be acutely toxic during a routine test. If that occurs, the monitoring frequency shall become weekly (See *Part I.C.2.c, Accelerated Testing*). Samples shall be collected on a two day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, the sampling shall begin on a Wednesday, etc.

The replacement static acute toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, (EPA 821/R/02/012), October 2002*, as per *40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS*, and the *Region VIII EPA NPDES Acute Test Conditions – Static Renewal Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (August, 1997)*. The permittee shall conduct the 48-hour static replacement toxicity test using

Ceriodaphnia dubia and the acute 96-hour static replacement toxicity test using Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow).

Acute toxicity occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either species at any effluent concentration. Mortality in the control must simultaneously be 10 percent or less for the results to be considered valid. If more than 10 percent control mortality occurs, the test shall be repeated until satisfactory control mortality is achieved. A variance to this requirement may be granted by the Executive Secretary if a mortality of less than 10 percent was observed in higher effluent dilutions.

Annual test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting calendar quarter e.g., biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the DMR due April 28. All test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that reporting period. The format for the report shall be consistent with the latest revision of the *Region VIII Guidance for Acute Whole Effluent Reporting* (August, 1997) and shall include all chemical and physical data as specified.

If the results for a minimum of five consecutive tests indicate no acute toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency and/or reduction to one species. The Executive Secretary may approve, partially approve, or deny the request based on results and other available information. If approval is given, the modification will take place without a public notice.

- b. *Whole Effluent Testing – Chronic Toxicity.* Starting on the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall annually, conduct chronic short-term toxicity tests on a composite sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at outfall 001.

The monitoring frequency shall be yearly. Samples shall be collected on a two-day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, sampling shall be on a Wednesday. If chronic toxicity is detected, the test shall be repeated in less than four weeks from the date the initial sample was taken. The need for any additional samples, and/or a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), see *Part I.C.2.f* shall be determined by the Executive Secretary. If the second test shows no chronic toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.

The chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, (EPA 821/R-02-13), October 2002 as per 40 CFR 136.3(a) *TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS*, and the *Region VIII EPA NPDES Chronic Test Conditions - Static Renewal Whole Effluent Toxicity Test* (August, 1997). Test species shall consist of Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow).

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Chronic toxicity occurs when the survival, growth, or reproduction for either test species, when exposed to a dilution of 22 percent effluent or lower, is significantly less (at 95% confidence level) than that of the control specimens. Dilutions of 22 percent only will be required, plus the control. If any of the acceptable control performance criteria are not met, the test shall be considered invalid.

Annual test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting calendar year (e.g., biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the DMR due April 28. All test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that reporting period. The format for the report shall be consistent with the latest revision of the *Region VIII Guidance for Chronic Whole Effluent Reporting (August, 1997)* and shall include all the physical testing as specified.

If the results for a minimum of five consecutive tests indicate no chronic toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency and/or reduction to one species. The Executive Secretary may approve, partially approve, or deny the request based on results and other available information. If approval is given, the modification will take place without a public notice.

The current Utah whole effluent toxicity (WET) policy is in the process of being updated and revised to assure its consistency with the Environmental Protection Agency's national and regional WET policy. When said revised WET policy has been finalized and officially adopted, this permit will be reopened and modified to incorporate satisfactory follow-up chronic toxicity language (chronic pattern of toxicity, PTI and/or TIE/TRE, etc.) without a public notice, as warranted and appropriate.

- c. *Accelerated Testing.* When acute toxicity is indicated during routine biomonitoring as specified in this permit, the permittee shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing within five (5) days after becoming aware of the test result. The permittee shall perform an accelerated schedule of biomonitoring to establish whether a pattern of toxicity exists. Accelerated testing will begin within seven (7) days after the permittee becomes aware of the test result. Accelerated testing shall be conducted as specified under *Part I.C.2.d Pattern of Toxicity*. If the accelerated testing demonstrates no pattern of toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.
- d. *Pattern of Toxicity.* A pattern of toxicity is defined by the results of a series of up to five (5) biomonitoring tests pursuant to the accelerated testing requirements using 100 percent effluent on the single species found to be more sensitive, once every week for up to five (5) consecutive weeks.

If two (2) consecutive tests (not including the scheduled yearly test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) do not result in acute toxicity, no further accelerated testing will be required and no pattern of toxicity will be

found to exist. The permittee will provide written verification to the Executive Secretary within five (5) days, and resume routine monitoring.

A pattern of toxicity is established if one of the following occurs:

- (1) If two (2) consecutive test results (not including the scheduled yearly test, which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) indicate acute toxicity, this constitutes an established pattern of toxicity.
- (2) If consecutive tests continue to yield differing results each time, the permittee will be required to conduct up to a maximum of five (5) acute tests (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity). If three out of five test results indicate acute toxicity, this will constitute an established pattern of toxicity.

e. *Preliminary Toxicity Investigation.*

- (1) When a pattern of toxicity is detected the permittee will notify the Executive Secretary in writing within five (5) days and begin an evaluation of the possible causes of the toxicity. The permittee will have fifteen (15) working days from demonstration of the pattern to complete a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and submit a written report of the results to the Executive Secretary. The PTI may include, but is not limited to, additional chemical and biological monitoring, examination of pretreatment program records, examination of discharge monitoring reports, a thorough review of the testing protocol, evaluation of treatment processes and chemical use, inspection of material storage and transfer areas to determine if a spill may have occurred, and similar procedures.
- (2) If the PTI identifies a probable toxicant and/or a probable source of toxicity the permittee shall submit, as part of its final results written notification of that effect to the Executive Secretary. Within thirty (30) days of completing the PTI the permittee shall submit for approval a control program to control effluent toxicity and shall proceed to implement such a plan within seven (7) days following approval. The control program, as submitted to or revised by the Executive Secretary, may be incorporated into the permit.
- (3) If no probable explanation for toxicity is identified in the PTI, the permittee shall notify the Executive Secretary as part of its final report, along with a schedule for conducting a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) (See *Part I.C.2.f, Toxicity Reduction Evaluation*).
- (4) If toxicity spontaneously disappears during the PTI, the permittee shall submit written notification to that effect to the Executive Secretary as part of the reporting requirements of paragraph (1). of this section.



- f. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)*. If toxicity is detected during the life of this permit and it is determined by the Executive Secretary that a TRE is necessary, the permittee shall be so notified and shall initiate a TRE immediately thereafter. The purpose of the TRE will be to establish the cause of toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

A TRE may include but is not limited to one, all, or a combination of the following:

- (1) Phase I – Toxicity Characterization
- (2) Phase II – Toxicity Identification Procedures
- (3) Phase III – Toxicity Control Procedures
- (4) Any other appropriate procedures for toxicity source elimination and control.

If the TRE establishes that the toxicity cannot be immediately eliminated, the permittee shall submit a proposed compliance plan to the Executive Secretary. The plan shall include the proposed approach to control toxicity and a proposed compliance schedule for achieving control. If the approach and schedule are acceptable to the Executive Secretary, this permit may be reopened and modified.

If the TRE shows that the toxicity is caused by a toxicant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limitations, the permittee may:

- (a) Submit an alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.
- (b) If necessary, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol, which compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

If acceptable to the Executive Secretary, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Executive Secretary, and/or a modified biomonitoring protocol.

Failure to conduct an adequate TRE, or failure to submit a plan or program as described above, or the submittal of a plan or program judged inadequate by the Executive Secretary, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

D) Reporting of Wastewater Monitoring Results. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1), post-marked no later than the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on July 28,

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2009. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, “no discharge” shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part IV.G)*, and submitted to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Water Quality  
288 North 1460 West  
PO Box 144870  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

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**II) MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A) Representative Sampling. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under *Part I* shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
- B) Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10*.
- C) Penalties for Tampering. The *Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.
- D) Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- E) Additional Monitoring by the Permittee. If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under *UAC R317-2-10* or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.
- F) Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:
- 1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - 2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - 3) The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
  - 4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - 5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
  - 6) The results of such analyses.
- G) Retention of Records. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Secretary at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location
- H) Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.
- 1) The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, spills, and uncontrolled runoff from biosolids transfer or land application sites which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no

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later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

- 2) The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4123 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
    - (a) Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
    - (b) Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part III.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.*);
    - (c) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part III.H, Upset Conditions.*);
    - (d) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,
    - (e) Violation of any of the Table 3 metals limits, the pathogen limits, the vector attraction reduction limits or the management practices for biosolids that have been sold or given away.
  - 3) A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
    - (a) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
    - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
    - (c) The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
    - (d) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,
    - (e) Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.
  - 4) The Executive Secretary may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146.
  - 5) Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in *Part I.D, Reporting of Monitoring Results.*
- I) Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for *Part I.D* are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Part II.F*

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- J) Inspection and Entry The permittee shall allow the Executive Secretary, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
- 1) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
  - 2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - 3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, including but not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites;
  - 4) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Act*, any substances or parameters at any location.

**III) COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A) Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- B) Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions or the Act is subject to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under *UCA 19-5-115(2)* a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 per day. Except as provided at *Part III.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part III.H, Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- C) Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D) Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.
- E) Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- F) Removed Substances. Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.
- G) Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

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- 1) Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to paragraph 2 and 3 of this section.
- 2) Prohibition of Bypass.
  - (a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Executive Secretary may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
    - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
    - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and
    - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *section III.G.3.*
  - (b) The executive Secretary may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Executive Secretary determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in *sections III.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3).*
- 3) Notice.
  - (a) *Anticipated bypass.* Except as provided above in *section III.G.2* and below in *section III.G.3.b*, if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Executive Secretary:
    - (1) Evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages;
    - (2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The permittee must notify the Executive Secretary in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;
    - (3) Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;
    - (4) A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;

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(5) A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and,

(6) Any additional information requested by the Executive Secretary.

(b) *Emergency Bypass.* Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Executive Secretary, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Executive Secretary the information in *section III.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.

(c) *Unanticipated bypass.* The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Executive Secretary as required under *Part II.H.1, Twenty Four Hour Reporting*. The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H) Upset Conditions.

1) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. Executive Secretary's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.

2) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part II.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,

(d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part III.D, Duty to Mitigate*.

3) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.



#### IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of parameters discharged or pollutant sold or given away. This notification applies to pollutants, which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit. In addition, if there are any planned substantial changes to the permittee's existing sludge facilities or their manner of operation or to current sludge management practices of storage and disposal, the permittee shall give notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.

B. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

D. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

E. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Secretary, within a reasonable time, any information which the Executive Secretary may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Secretary, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Executive Secretary, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Executive Secretary shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Executive Secretary shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

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a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Executive Secretary, and,

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under *paragraph IV.G.2* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of *paragraph IV.G.2.* must be submitted to the Executive Secretary prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The *Act* provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

I. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under *UAC R317-8-3.2*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Executive Secretary. As required by the *Act*, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under the *Act*.

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K. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

L. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Executive Secretary at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

3. The Executive Secretary does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

N. State or Federal Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117* and *Section 510* of the *Act* or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.

O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:

1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.

2. A final wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.

3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 areawide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 CFR 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DWQ which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

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P. Biosolids – Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate biosolids limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), management practices, other appropriate requirements to protect public health and the environment, or if there have been substantial changes (or such changes are planned) in biosolids use or disposal practices; applicable management practices or numerical limitations for pollutants in biosolids have been promulgated which are more stringent than the requirements in this permit; and/or it has been determined that the permittees biosolids use or land application practices do not comply with existing applicable state or federal regulations.

Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity (biomonitoring) protocol, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur;

1. Toxicity is detected, as per *Part I.C2* of this permit, during the duration of this permit.
2. The TRE results indicate that compliance with the toxic limits will require an implementation schedule past the date for compliance and the Executive Secretary agrees with the conclusion.
3. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Executive Secretary agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action.
4. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) of toxicant(s), the Executive Secretary agrees that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicant that are controlled numerically.
5. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics, which in the opinion of the permit issuing authority justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.

R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "waters-of-State".

## V. DEFINITIONS

### A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.

2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

3. "Act," means the *Utah Water Quality Act*.

4. "Acute toxicity" occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at any effluent concentration.

5. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

6. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the survival, growth, or reproduction for either test species exposed to a dilution of 25 percent effluent (or lower) is significantly less (at the 95 percent confidence level) than the survival, growth, or reproduction of the control specimens.

7. "IC<sub>25</sub>" is the concentration of toxicant (given in % effluent) that would cause a 25% reduction in mean young per female or a 25% reduction in overall growth for the test population.

8. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:

a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

b. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time the sample was collected may be used;

c. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,

d. Continuous sample volume, with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

9. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.

10. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.

11. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

12. "Executive Secretary," means Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board.

13. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

14. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

15. "Severe Property Damage," means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

16. "Upset," means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.